

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

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WORLD'S-1903-FAIR.

CAPTAIN DICK'S ALL RIGHT.

Captain "Dick" Leary, U. S. N., former Governor of Guam, erstwhile enemy of Robert Louis Stevenson and an all-around picture-perfect sailor, may not be going according to naval regulations in rowing the jacks of the League Island navy yard to be able to sing "The Star-Spangled Banner," but he's right, all the same.

When it comes to that, every American of us all should know by heart "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and be able to sing them with whatever voice God has given him. They're great and stirring songs, both of them, one the battle-song and the other the national anthem of the greatest country on earth, and they should be known intimately by every man, woman and child lucky enough to be American.

Doubtless there will be some humorists in this fun-loving Republic who will crack jokes on Captain Dick's head on account of his "Star-Spangled Banner" ukase. Not one of them, however, but will like the sturdy old seadog all the better for his patriotism. Captain Dick's heart is in the right place. It's in a staunch American bosom.

INEXPENSIVE MERCY.

It will be difficult for Americans to appreciate with any degree of gratitude the action of an English Judge who recently "punished" a young American convicted of robbery by sentencing the criminal to return to this country.

It is stated that the Judge desired to be merciful to the prisoner and to give him an opportunity to redeem himself from a life of crime, but the inexpensive generosity of foreign judicial action of this nature will not commend itself to Americans. If the prisoner in this case was a proven criminal he should have been punished under the law of the land where his offense was committed.

There is certainly no warrant for making a Botany Bay of the United States, even under the guise of mercy to criminal Americans.

The Judge of the Clerkenwell Criminal Sessions in London was a bit merciful on this country in being merciful to one of its criminals at England's gain and America's expense. There would be a mighty howl from Great Britain if American Judges should imitate this example, transforming England into a penal colony for English scamps who violated American laws. And yet it must be a poor rule that won't work both ways.

THE PLAIN TRUTH.

There is the plainest of plain truths in the argument made by a North St. Louis property holder who favors the adoption of the Charter amendments on the justified ground that they are vitally necessary to the welfare of the community.

"North St. Louis has suffered long enough from muddy streets and imperfect drainage," says this North St. Louisian. "Real improvements can never come under present conditions. This part of the city, if things go on as at present, will in time go into a state of decay, from which there can never be any escape."

The truth thus voiced applies with equal force to South St. Louis and to all other sections of the city. The trouble is, of course, that St. Louis is hampered by a Charter regulating her affairs on the basis of thirty years ago. Since that time the city has more than doubled in population, has grown vastly in extent of territory, has, in fact, become one of the great cities of the Union. Its Charter must of necessity be amended to properly meet present conditions.

The choice now confronting St. Louisans is clear. It is a choice of the Charter amendments and an improved and modernized city on the one hand or of the old and unamended Charter and an unkempt city, decaying in places, on the other. Also, the choice of the one means a legitimate boom in property values, while the choice of the other means a certain and inevitable decline. A decaying property becomes less desirable every year.

WEARY OF SIN.

It is to be noticed as extremely significant that English public sentiment bearing on the South African war is rapidly changing under the depressing effect of recent and repeated reverses to British arms.

The Archbishop of York now calls for "a day of national humiliation" in England. This, he declares, should be observed "for the greatness of our national sin." He thinks that such a token of repentance may soften the wrath of God which has thus far borne heavily on the English. And, as to the Boers' standing with the Creator, he declares: "It is easy and not uncommon to denounce these people as hypocrites and to laugh to scorn their open Bibles and meetings for prayer, but that question awaits higher judgment than ours."

And the Birmingham Post, the organ of the very Joe Chamberlain, British Colonial Secretary, whose personal ambition caused the war against the Boers, is sick and despondent. "Every day,"

says the Post, "the popularity of the war is declining, while the difficulty of finding fresh, qualified men is increasing. The country is getting thoroughly sick of the whole business, resentful of the war's terrible sacrifices and angry at its illimitable cost."

All of which makes grateful reading for lovers of the right and haters of the wrong. The British war of subjugation against the patriot Boers was an appalling sin. The penalties of sin are humiliation, disaster, calamity. The punishment is beneficial if it brings repentance and adequate atonement. It may be that atonement to the Boers waits in the near future.

WELCOME RELIEF.

It is hardly probable that the cordial endorsements which the Charter amendments have received from the South Broadway Merchants' Association and the North St. Louis Business Men's Association will be without their effect on the citizens living in South and North St. Louis.

These two commercial organizations can rightly claim to have a first interest in any of the ultimate results from the passage of the amendments at the special election October 22.

Mr. Ben Westhus of the South Broadway Association has given one of the most cogent reasons why the amendments will benefit South St. Louis. "Stores that used to rent for \$50 a month," he said, "now bring only \$20, and at that many are vacant. If Broadway and the neighboring streets were paved, business would certainly pick up and values would return to former figures."

Every property owner in that part of St. Louis should realize that this is the case. Under present conditions clean streets are almost an impossibility. Thrifty and careful as the householder may be, the crude pavement, where there is any at all, spoils the effect of the improvements which may be made on private property. Individual efforts at beautifying homes and business blocks are compromised by unsightly thoroughfares. As Mr. Westhus says, values have fallen because the streets are not kept up.

In many parts of North St. Louis values are depreciated through the same reasons that affect South St. Louis. Unsightly streets have injured this part of the city. As one merchant points out, "It has not only hurt our business, but those of us who are parents cannot help but wonder what the effect of muddy, unpaved and unsightly streets will be on our children."

It is an undisputed fact that where street improvements have been made property values have increased correspondingly. It is partly for this reason that the rents are highest in the West End. Houses sell for much more than they would if the thoroughfares were not in a fairly good condition. As a matter of fact, it is only on such a basis that improvements can be made. Good streets are a private as well as a public investment.

The Charter amendments will afford the best opportunity for North and South St. Louis to arise to the business emergency that confronts them. The cost of improvements will be spread through a period extending from three to seven years. The interest rate is low on deferred payments—only 6 per cent. The cost is equitably distributed among property owners. The amendments assure a maximum of benefit at a minimum of cost.

SOCIOLOGY SECTION.

There would seem to be excellent reasons for the suggestion made by "Charities," a weekly publication devoted to philanthropic work, that the section of Social Economy in the World's Fair of 1903 shall not be too closely related to that of Education, but, to the contrary, constitute a distinct department.

The point in this contention is that the remedial and preventive work of charitable institutions, such as hospitals, child-saving agencies, homes for aged people, colonies for epileptics and other movements of a philanthropic nature, is sufficiently important to warrant the organization of a distinct department with a building of its own and to be under independent management. This point is worthy of the consideration of the World's Fair Company.

In the same connection, also, it is urged by Professor C. A. Ellwood of the Missouri State University, secretary of the Missouri Conference of Charities and Corrections, that this department should be known as the Sociology Department rather than that of Social Economy. Mr. Ellwood reasons that the field to be covered by such a department is broad, and that the broad title of sociology would therefore be more appropriate. He also earnestly advocates an interest in this work which shall be in keeping with the philanthropic progress of the age.

These suggestions point to a vital interest in the proposed sociological section, the significance of which should not be missed by the management of the World's Fair. The matter is respectfully referred to the attention of the educational section, already at work. The views of such authorities in the field of charities and corrections demand thoughtful consideration.

PENNY WISE.

It seems strange that at a time when the public is deliberating upon the best manner in which to curb monopolies the Sugar Trust should throw down the gauntlet for a war that cannot but harm everybody concerned. Yet that is what Mr. Havemeyer and his associates have done in trying to kill the beet-sugar industry in the Middle and Western States.

According to the dispatches, the Sugar Trust has cut the price per pound of its product from 5.33 cents to 3 1/2 cents at all Missouri River points, the only territory in which beet sugar is a serious competitor. It is said that the business of the men who have been engaged in developing the growth of beets is threatened with annihilation by the cut. It will not do for the public to think for a moment that it is the gainer by the reduction in the price of sugar. For a while sugar will be lower—just as long as the capital of the beet men holds out. The new industry once crushed, prices will return to the abnormal level of the trust.

This annihilation of the beet-sugar manufacture is entirely possible. It has taken long years of patient and costly experiment to prove the feasibility of

making sugar out of beets in sufficient quantities to pay both the farmer and the refiner. The Government has aided in the work, making liberal appropriations for the propagation of new varieties.

By thus forcing the issue on the public the Sugar Trust encourages a spirit of antagonism between there should be the calmest deliberation. The problem of controlling trusts and monopolies should not be a political question, but one of broad policy. By this unwarranted cut in a restricted territory that is endeavoring to create a new and profitable product for the farmers, the Sugar Trust arouses an animosity that would be lacking but for its own action and other actions of a similar kind.

TO BE EXPECTED.

It will not surprise those conversant with business conditions to learn from a report issued by the Comptroller of the Currency that the Middle, Southern and Western States lead all other sections of the country in the number and capitalization of national banks organized during the past eighteen months.

According to his report, which includes the year and a half preceding October 1, there were 715 national banks organized, with a total capital of \$30,582,000. Of these, 224, having a capital of \$12,655,000, are in the Middle States; 171, capitalized at \$8,208,000, are in the Southern division, and 151, with a capital of \$18,955,000, are in the Western group.

It is also consistent with the amount of business that has been done there during the past few months for Texas to lead other States in the number of national banks organized. During the past eighteen months ninety banks have been formed in Texas.

There has been no line of business or any commercial indicator that has failed to reflect the same evidence of growth in these three groups of States. Each of them is gradually establishing its financial independence by an internal development that has had a wonderful impetus of late years.

Perhaps this coming independence is best foreshadowed by the fact that only \$300,000 has been required in St. Louis from the United States Treasury for the shipment of crops. There are many points in all the West where absolutely no outside loans will be used for this purpose. It is said that Kansas is entirely free from any embarrassment, the banks of that State overflowing with cash.

This is indeed a healthy indication of the prosperity that prevails through the country adjacent to St. Louis. This city is feeling the effect of the happy conditions by the largest sales of manufactured products that have ever been recorded. The West and the South are coming into their heritage.

While the Globe-Democrat is pestering and worrying so greatly over the garbage contract, Mayor Wells and Ed Butler, why doesn't it investigate the political complexion of the Board of Health and the board's course with regard to garbage reduction? Did the Board of Health oppose the garbage contract? Did it take action to prevent the necessity for a renewal of the contract? What part did it take in the drawing up of the present contract?

There is only one issue before New York voters. That is whether there shall be a clean municipal government. St. Louis, which made the fight last spring, extends its best wishes to the one city in the country that is in a worse plight.

Adoption of the Charter amendments means a modernized city. A modernized city means increased property values. Increased property values mean the increased wealth of property holders.

Marquis Ito has done much toward making Japan respected by all the civilized world. Too much honor cannot be paid him in the United States while he is on his visit here.

That Missouri University student who was blindfolded, strapped and left naked in the woods, and denies that he was severely treated, has got Mark Tapley faked to a finish.

On the day that Herr Most was discharged from custody, Emma Goldman published an argument for murder. Is there room in the United States for these two persons?

By this time England must have come to the conclusion that the America's Cup is bottomless and priceless. So far, it is said to have cost the challengers nearly \$8,000,000.

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"Tom" Barrett sees clearly in perceiving a "difference" between the Mayor and the House of Delegates. And the difference is all in the Mayor's favor.

Opponents to the Charter amendments are doing their work in secret. That is one of the best arguments for the acceptance of the proposed changes.

Every property holder in St. Louis will profit financially from the adoption of the Charter amendments providing for municipal improvement.

Samar Island has taken a very poor way to rise to distinction from comparative obscurity. Its light will go out in a very few weeks.

Let's all unite in a forlorn hope that the Globe-Democrat will yet abandon its narrow partisanship and work for the good of St. Louis.

In desiring to retire from Cabinet service Secretary Hay makes it plain that he wishes to return to his original grass.

It seems that the Globe-Democrat's piloting of Missouri Republicanism has resulted in a notable feat of marooning.

Mrs. How finally follows the Brookings-Cupples lead in her generous gift to Washington University. Next!

PHILANTHROPY AND CHARITY.

PHILANTHROPY AND CHARITY. WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. If philanthropy and charity meant the same thing, the short word would be the longer. That would be self-evident.

There are far from meaning the same thing. I wish to speak in favor of the latter, not as a question of taste in the choice of words, but because there is actual and immediate danger of injury to be inflicted upon it by the former. Philanthropy, by monopolizing public attention, threatens the proper status of charity.

Gifts that are reckoned by scores of millions of dollars, like those of the philanthropists Carnegie, Rockefeller and Hirsch, towers of gold in our modern life, bestow a question of taste in the choice of words, but because there is actual and immediate danger of injury to be inflicted upon it by the former.

Why not let it all be done by the multi-millionaires? The best we can amount to nothing in comparison. Thus many sincere and modest people will say.

But have you ever thought of the real meaning of the word philanthropy? Of course it is plainly enough composed of two Greek words, one of which signifies "friend" and the other "man," or "mankind." Any English dictionary will tell you that. But the dictionaries miss the important point.

The important point is that this compound is made as though there were a class called men, and the philanthropist were outside of that class, but sustaining a friendly relation to it, as a patron.

If you hesitate to accept of an unattractive definition consider the other words similarly formed. Thus, a Philhellene is a foreigner who supports the cause and interests of the Hellenes. The best we can amount to nothing in comparison. Thus many sincere and modest people will say.

And now, on the other hand, consider that the duty and privilege of aiding people less fortunate than one's self, the simple proper work of charity, which develops upon all of us, requires personal acquaintance, tact, sympathy; that charity is a personal matter which can seldom be delegated; that money alone, in nine cases out

PHILANTHROPY, CHARITY---DOCTORS, FILIPINOS---LIFE, MONEY.

of ten, cannot compass the relief desired. It is not plain that the man or woman who gives, as one struggles to his fellow, with every available day, with a hand unafraid of personal contact, is doing work of a noble sort.

There should be no disposition to regard your share of mine in the work of charity as unimportant, because it is small, while the present-day gifts of philanthropists are colossal.

To place itself on a footing of equality with charity, philanthropy would have to give away all its fortune, except such a competence as the average person enjoys, and then ask every man I do not have managed to begin the distribution a little sooner?

DOCTORS FOR THE FILIPINOS. In the records of the first English settlements on this continent we may read that the medicines and medical skill of the invaders often secured the willing submission of the Indians, without any recourse to arms.

Thus, when the Reverend Mr. Whitfield, with his associates, in the year 1639, came to settle on the northern shore of Long Island Sound, a short distance east of the New Haven colony, their advent was hailed as a blessing by the natives of Mianacuck, and, after having heard that white men could cure the diseases which ravages were even more terrible than those of the hostile Pequots and the Mohawks.

Accordingly, Mr. Whitfield got what hand and arm in exchange for a few cheap articles and the precious services of a physician.

That it is both expedient and humane to try to cure the diseases of the natives and to save the lives of the natives, is a fact which will be conceded by those who best understand the character of the natives that have been brought to this continent. But the present-day doctors in certain quarters whose conviction and proclamations of amnesty, the proper of local self-government and of the right of the natives to live in peace and equality fall of all effect.

We may read in Luke ix. 1, 2: "Then he called his twelve disciples together, and gave them power and authority to preach in his name, and to heal the sick." But, though the founder of Christianity bade his disciples, at the outset of their careers, to overcome indifference and hostility

MATTERS OF MOMENT CONSIDERED BY MARRION WILCOX.

By healing the sick, we have had this Philippine problem on our hands for three years, without pondering the message to ourselves as a nation in the passage of Scripture just quoted.

In the Philippines the proper treatment of smallpox, leprosy and measles has been so utterly ignored that thousands suffering from these diseases have always been permitted to wander unrestrained, begging on the highroads, and even jostled in the crowded city streets.

Whither American school teachers, male and female, can go, thither American doctors can also go.

We have all been reading about hundreds of teachers sailing light-heartedly across the Pacific, even courting and marrying each other en route, who have heard of a shipload if doctors preceding them to work in the same districts?

What clear intelligence saw at the beginning that the urgent and speedy work to put an end to hatred and suspicion, or the fatalistic indifference of these Orientals, is to "cure diseases" and to "heal the sick?"

The time is given to the missionaries and years never a better opportunity has been presented for acting upon it. Precious time has been lost already.

A message to President Roosevelt and Governor Taft:

Let no more time be lost, gentlemen. This country will uphold and aid the Christianism of the world if you prove, by sending competent doctors to work among the natives as freely as you are sending teachers, that you believe humanism and expediency both dictate this course.

PHILANTHROPY, CHARITY---DOCTORS, FILIPINOS---LIFE, MONEY.

Remember that under Spanish rule only a small force of European soldiers was kept in the archipelago—often not more than 500 or 600 men, and less than a score of light-drift gunboats. The restraint imposed by a few hundred decent friars and as many more indecent ones was actually reckoned as the equivalent of a great army for the preservation of peace.

What loyal American body shall replace the friars, who were loyal, if not godly, Spaniards?

Let our doctors and teachers—but especially the doctors, working cures that will seem to be miracles—relieve the army of a part of its burden in the years to come.

LIFE AND MONEY.

A prominent Southerner is quoted as saying: "Nothing produces so much wickedness as poverty; nothing else leads so quickly and surely to crime."

Compare with this assertion the story of the suicide of a Northern man which was to be read in the news columns a short time ago.

This Southerner, it seems, was not starving, nor in great pain from disease or accident; but he died in the enormous belief that it is better even to die than to be poor.

But it is not poverty in itself which has these terrible consequences. It is the over-praise of the rich, the overvaluation of money among our people. North and South, that must be held responsible.

The artificial view of modern society which devalues to poverty its actual compensations, its opportunities, its large share in real pleasures—which makes life appear an intolerable burden as soon as financial disaster is encountered—is a prevalent error. No one can ignore the fact that in America it is strongly held, therefore let it be as strongly taken in hand by our writers and thrashed with every cudgel of logic and of wit.

In the writings that charm our public and fashion public taste too little is said in praise of life itself—just life, the gift that includes all other gifts, and that never yet has been the most secure possession of those who live in luxury.

HOW THE GREAT GERMAN GAME OF "SKAT" IS PLAYED.

EXPERTS VENTURE THE PROPHECY THAT IT WILL BECOME A FAD IN AMERICA.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

Perhaps there is no game of cards more complicated and difficult to learn than skat, the national game of the Germans. It is a game for admitting of infinite variations and sustaining the players' interest there is yet to be invented a game that is its superior.

To the lover of skat, whist, euchre and bridge seem mere childish pastimes, and bridge devotes will consider their passion for this favorite game mild indeed when compared with the tremendous enthusiasm shown by skat players.

At the recent international congress in Berlin several thousand players dealt and bid all day long for five consecutive days, many of the players not even stopping to eat.

So much deep thought and practice are required to master this intricate and interesting game that the player, when a good player of tournaments, solos, grands and millos sets one apart as something more than an amateur at cards.

Skat is really not an old game—dating back to the twelfth century—but it has become the national game of the Germans and the ruling game of the German-Americans, while in England its popularity is rapidly increasing.

Notwithstanding the severe tax on the brain in warm weather, last summer skat being played at many of the seaside resorts near New York, and New York, suffered from an epidemic, which was met by the recent bridge enthusiasm dwindle into insignificance.

The charm of skat lies in the variety of games offered, and an advantage it possesses over most other games is in bringing out the individuality of each player.

It is a peculiarly principal due to the fact that a substitution of conditions is almost impossible; it has been computed that 2,750 million millions of changes are possible in skat, and that if three players were to play incessantly, each one would consume only three minutes for each game. It would take them 15,750 million years to exhaust all the changes and combinations possible in skat, and that if they were to play by different conditions.

If variety is to be maintained, the card lover need never lack diversion after he has learned to play skat. This is the reason that it is so popular.

On the day that Herr Most was discharged from custody, Emma Goldman published an argument for murder. Is there room in the United States for these two persons?

By this time England must have come to the conclusion that the America's Cup is bottomless and priceless. So far, it is said to have cost the challengers nearly \$8,000,000.

That increased cost of garbage reduction comes as a direct result of Ziegenhein's misrule in St. Louis. And the Globe was tied up with the Ziegenhein Combie.

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